#### WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE

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#### ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, Proprietors.

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ELDER, HARRNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel, J. M. TILFORD, President Indiana polis Journal Company.

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## Selected Miscellany.

Indiana Politics. On the 8th of January last, in accordance with long established custom, the Democracy of Indiana held its State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the October election. The plat form which they adopted contained a truthful de nunciation a ike of Abolitionism and secessionism, affirmed an unalterable attachment to the Union and the principles upon which it was based, and, so far as the present war is concerned, that it should be conducted so as as to save the Union and not destroy it, and the resolution which passed Congress almost unanimously, known as the Crittenden resolution, was reaffirmed. The profligacy, incompetency, and robbery of the Repub-

lican party was severely but justly denounced. From that day to this, both in and out of the State, the cry of "secessionists," "traitors," and is now. the like, have been hurled at the Democracy of Indiana without stint, and with the fervor that | hold the Constitution, assailed by secession, treathe Chinese pound their gongs when they have son and rebellion. Then we understood and the no better weapons to hurl against their enemies. assembled multitudes on Union Square under-The gong pounders of China, however, are en | stood, that it was to put down armed resistance tirely put in the shade by the gong-pounders of ance to good Government, and to maintain

time to organize a fusion against the Democracy, be the restoration of the Government over the have had some time for reflection, and, although | whole Union. The President proclaimed the they assembled in State convention on the 18th, same doctrine in his messages and appeals. In of "Union," and although the gongs were sound- public declaration, this has been set forth as the ed afresh but rather tamely by the speakers, yet | sole end and object of the war. And on this bathat convention dared not to make an issue with sis the great American people, with one heart and the Democracy; but upon every essential point | mind, entered upon the stupendous work, pouring except denouncing abolitionism, their platform, out their treasure and laying their lives and the so far as it goes, is identical in sentiment, and, lives of their sons on the altar of their country's identical in language with that of the Democ- has been, the watchword of the war; the rallying

ed already that the only hope of success for any sis the people never would have risen to the greatpolitical party is to appear to stand upon the Con- ness of the work; on any other basis they would late in the course of events to save Abolitionism other object is worth a man's life; any other obthey have presented to the people of their State. and makes us a race of savages thirsting for They have yet to learn that Abolitionism in Con-brother savages' blood. gress has made an issue which the Democracy have met and the people are anxious to decide. They have yet to learn that disaffected politicians can not longer make combinations which the peo- doctrine from this. They are in favor of holding the justice and soundness of the Democratic destroyed the rights of States. They hold it to platform, and these "Union" leaders appear simthey expect to ride into office. All honest men | volted States, as if its jurisdiction over them is

## The Indiana Frands-Who are the

The affair of the fraudulent issue of Indiana State bonds is evidently coming to a head. In owe allegiance. vesterday's issue we published an obscure, oracuular letter from Mr. Samuel Hallett, of the firm see by our legal reports in another column, this Mr. Hallett was indicted by the Grand Jury upon the charge of forgery in the second degree, and thorough legal investigation.

has been committed, and it is admitted that the gress is unnoted till their destiny is determined. We know, too, that the foundations of our liberty Thompson. It is admitted, also, that the offi | rent necessity, which we would not condemn till fraudulent bonds for a long time before the mat- But we believe the time has come for Congress ter became public. Mr. Hudson, the State Agent | and the people to abandon all other schemes and of Indiana here, is said to have been cognizant of measures but those which look to the immediate the fraud fifteen months ago. Gov. Morton of Ind. pacification and restoration of a distracted, bleedknew of it five or six months ago, and came to ing, broken, but still glorious country. this city to consult with attorneys and brokers upon the subject. Other Indiana State officials are also implicated, since an arrangement was

of Indiana or the brokers of Wall street? Indiana may claim a presumptive innocence. It it had not been for the roguery of the State officials there would have been no fraudulent bonds; the whole scheme, and tempted unsophisticated which worketh wrath; for where no law is, there Surver, as Satan tempted Eve-there would have is no transgression. been no roguish officials. Verily, the question becomes difficult, and needs the acumen of a confusion of ideas and a distortion of fundamen-Philadelphia lawyer for its solution. The vexed query in regard to the assault upon Billy Paterson is nothing to this. That both brokers Constitution unto blood, should be intolerant of and officials were ckeek by jowl in the matter it is only fair to believe; for when the officials came on here, some time ago, the brokers entertained them with dinners, suppers, and yacht excursions; and when the brokers found themselves in a very tight place, the officials reciprocated by hushing up the fraud from the public, the world to be now settled by us is, can we sus-

more. This patriotic compounding of a telony is a noticeable feature of this extraordinary affair. We are of opinion that the Indiana State officials might better have adopted the policy of honesty, and allowed other States, not thus em barrassed to carry on the war. Perhaps patriot-OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. ism was not the only motive for silence, however. It very seldom is in such cases.

But while this patriotic sham moves us to award the merit of the greater roguery to the State officials, the course of the New York Tribune also impels us to the same decision. The Tribune, having a Government job or two on hand itself, very naturally favors the worst Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club. . . . 10 00 rogues, upon every occasion, particularly if these In this affair the Tribune throws its hat into the ring in defense of the Indiana party, and even goes so far as to insinuate that our Attorney General, Mr. Dickinson, and our District Attornev, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, were the parties who advised the concealment from the public of all knowledge of this fraud when it was first revealed to Gov. Morton and his friends. It will be difficult, however, for the Tribune to explain why Gov. Morton and the other Indiana officials did not prefer a charge against the guilty parties, take out warrants and have arrests made as soon as the fraud was discovered by them. If, after such proceedings, the District Attorney or the Attorney General interfered and advised silence, well and good. But what does the fact that the Indiana officials did no such thing plainly intimate? Is it that the officials had seen the guilty parties before they visited Mr. Oakev Hall? Is it that an arrangement was made between the officials and the brokers before Mr. Hall was called in? Mr. Hall could do nothing against the criminals until a charge was preferred against them under oath. As soon as this charge was preferred he had Stover arrested and Hallett in dicted. Why did not the Indiana officials, like honest men, make this charge at first? Why did Morton, or Hudson, or any of the Indiana people, run the risk of being regarded as particeps criminis? To all these questions only echo replies at present; but Stover, if he turns State's evidence, may answer them better by and

> Whether the Indiana State officials or the Wall street brokers are the greatest rogues, we are, therefore, as yet unable to decide. When half a dozen of each party are indicted and tried, the fact of superiority will be more evident. Meanwhile, under all the circumstances of the case, and with the championship of the Tribune, Indiana has rather the lead in the betting, and Wall steet is, comparatively considered, disgracefully honest in this affair .- N. Y. Herald 21st.

### From the New York Observer of June 19.

The Union as it was When the war was begun, by the dastardly and insane assault upon Fort Sumter, the people of New York city assembled en masse in and about Union Square, and pledged their lives and their property and their honor to defend and uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws. At that time we took the call of that meeting as a motto, and hung it out in front of our office:

'THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS. Successive regiments of patriot soldiers, on their march to Washington, as they paraded in the Park, greeted it with cheers. Some of them begged the flag that hung over it to carry with them to the war. That was our motto then. It

Then we supposed the war was waged to upthe Union as it was when our fathers made it But time teaches its lessons in one country as and as it was when rebellion drew its bloody well as another. Politicians of the Republican sword to destroy it. It the war was undertaken and Abolition persuasion, and those of any kind | with any other purpose, the people were basely deof persuasion to win, who commenced this ceived. Congress passed a resolution unanidrumming, and who commenced at the same | mously affirming the single object of the war to inst., and put a ticket in the field under the name | every form by which solemnity can be added to a on the main question of prosecuting the war, Union, integrity and perpetuity. This was, and call of the Government; the inspiration of victory The managers of this new concern have learn- and the only ground of hope. On any other bastitution. They have yet to learn that it is too have no heart now to prosecute the war. No by any such insincere and hypocritical dodge as | ject converts this war into multitudinous murder,

But we have in Congress and out of it, we have in our newspapers and pulpits and public meetings, men who now teach a widely different ple will respect or sustain. The gist of the whole the Constitution in abeyance until the war is over. matter is, that this "Union" Convention concedes | They teach that the rebellion of individuals has be the duty of the General Government to proply as the managers of a new machine by which | ceed with and toward the inhabitants of the rewill be disgusted at the exhibition. - Chicago the same as over the District of Columbia or the Territories. They ignore utterly the rights of the thousands in the South who are now crushed beneath the iron heel of secession power, and yet long and pray for the restoration of liberty and protection of the Government to which they

To get at the destruction of slavery is the ostensible object of these treasonable measures in of Samuel Hallett & Co , Wall street, upon the the North; but it is a Jesuitical and damnable subject; and on Thursday, as our readers will | doctrine that a good object justifies the means.

We have now come to the verge of the great contest. All our battles in the field and in Congave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to gress and in the Cabinet have been mere skirappear and answer the indictment. Mr. Hallett, mishes compared with the imminent struggle for it will be remembered, is the Wall street broker the defense and overthrow of constitutional gov in whose name the fraudulent bonds were issued; ernment in the United States. When we know and, as Mr. D. C. Stover, the confidential clerk that some of our able lawyers, leading politiof the former State Agent of Indiana, who issu- cians, eminent citizens and good Christians are ed the bonds, is also before the Grand Jury, and publicly banded together, and pledged to promote will, it is presumed, turn State's evidence, there | the subversion of fundamental principles of the is every prospect that this mysterious business | Constitution, we confess that we regard the fuwill soon be subjected to the searching light of a ture with a deep concern that borders upon apprehension for public liberty. We know that The fact is now before the public that a fraud revolutions are often so gradual that their promillions of dollars-a swindle greater than that have been sliding for some time past, and that it of Schuyler, and equalled in this country only is hard to tell just where we are now. The exiby the stupendous operations of Floyd and igencies of war have made many things an appacials of Indiant knew of the existence of these | they are sanctioned as part of a national policy.

Observance of the Constitution. It is common for a certain class of politicians made by them with the Wall street brokers for to represent, in terms of reproach, that all who the concealment of the fraud and the redemption earnestly contend for a strict observance of the of the fraudulent bonds through the legitimate | Constitution in the conduct of the present war, State Agent in New York. Such being the facts are animated by an ill-disguised "sympathy with of the case already developed, the question of in- the rebellion." This charge is flippantly brought terest to the bondholders may be whether or not against men who have signalized their loyalty, these fraudulent issues will be redeemed by the not by words, but by brave acts dared and by State; but the interesting question for the gener- sufferings endured with cheerful and manly foral public is, who are the great rogues, the officials titude in the cause of the Union. For ourselves we do not admit that any apology can ever be There are two sides to every question, and necessary for the manifestation of a laudable there is a great deal to be said upon both sides zeal in defense of the Constitution, and least of of this question of comparative roguery. A long all at a time when, in its name and by its authorestablished and well maintained bad reputation ity, we are waging war against its violators sim-would seem to entitle the brokers to the palm; ply and solely because they are its ciolators. What but then official corruption is by no means so right have we to wage the war we are now prosenew a thing in this country that the officials of cuting against treason and rebellion, save that tion and laws? If we had no Constitution of the United States, there would be no such crime as but, then, if it had not been for the suggestions treason against the United States, and no penalty of the Wall street brokers-who probably devised rightfully visited upon that crime. "It is the law

> It is therefore an anomaly involving a strange tal principles, that the armed opponents of re-bellion, who profess to resist a violation of the reverence for that Constitution when it stands, or seems to stand, in the way of their own wishes or

It was well said by Mr. Collamer in his speech delivered in the Senate a few days ago-on the 24th of April-"that the great question before in order, as is now stated, to secure for them- tain the integrity of our Government and perpetselves a new war loan of two millions of dollars | unte our institutions, and do it according to the INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.

limitations and provisions of the Constitution? what department of the Government-more their programme by force of arms, those whom of power, more of force than the Con- the writers calls 'the Northern disunionists' rushstitution provides, or than is limited by ed at once to the defence of the Union." that Constitution-the moment we do that, We stand aghast at the coolness of this asserthrough the vitals of the Constitution."

It is a reproach to the temper of the times that they should need to be uttered, much less defend-discouraged volunteering and approved the infaed and enforced by argument or entreaty. They mous letter of Governor Andrew. observance of that great charter which is at once as it is against Jefferson Davis himself! the sword and the shield of the embattled Repub- Does our neighbor desire to make this a ques-

# the House.

lic .- Wabash Intelligencer.

Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodman, Gurley, Hale, Hanchet, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Mich., Kellinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Lowe. McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Olin, Pike, Porter. Potter, Rice of Mass., Rice of Me., Riddle, Rollins of N. H., Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Ind., Wilson, Windom, Worcester,

Nays-Messrs. Ancona, Biddle, Blair of Va., Browne of R. I., Brown of Va., Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning, Cravens, Crittenden, Deano, Diven, Dunlap, English, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Iil., Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris of Ohio, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Berry, Phelps of Mo., Price, Robinson, Rollins of Mo., Sheffield, Shiel, Steele of N. J., Thomas of Mass., States.-N. Y. Jour. of Com. Thomas of Md., Vallandigham, Woodward, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood,

The bill, as passed, provides for the emancipa tion of the slaves of the following classes: First-Of every person who shall act as an officer of the rebel army or navy. Second-Of every persod who shall act as

President, Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so called Confederate States. Third-Of every person who shall act as Gov-

ernor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or judge of any State court of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth-Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the socalled Confederate States.

Fifth-Of every person who shall hold any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States thereof. But persons in the third and fifth classes must have accepted their appointments since the date of the secession ordinance of their State, or have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate

Sixth-Of every person not within the above classes, who, after the passage of the act, being wilfully and without compulsion engaged in armed rebellion, shall not within sixty days lay down his arms and return to his allegiance. The bill also disqualifies said six classes from

holding office under the United States Government. The President is authorized to negotiat for the acquisition by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the Islands in the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of said countries, for all persons liberated under this act to be removed with their own consent. For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of lands and the removal, the President shall use such money as Congress may from time to time direct, arising out of the sales of the property formerly owned by the rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the Uni

The other sections mainly relate to the machinery by which the provisions of the bill are to be

## Military Policy of the Rebels.

The rebels, taught by the past, have chosen one Commander-in Chief, General Lee, who controls every movement of the vast Southern army. They learned this from the skillful plans of ginning to reap the benefits of the plan, stopped Lee, without debate or consultation-without a struggle with red tape and civilians clothed judge by the past, they are very apt to decide from the pulpit." wrong. They will not be willing to give up so much authority.

There is one thing becoming evident, even to the unmilitary, that the forces in Virginia must be under one commander. The present arrange- the Democracy of Bartholomew county met in ment is absurd. We can expect to do nothing convention, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, at Columwhile affairs are conducted in such a miscellane- bus, on Saturday, the 21st inst.

We also think it equally clear that all the re- tion was called to order by B. F. Jones, Chairman nforcements to spare should at once be sent to of the Central Committee. Louisville Democrat.

been kicked away at the first opportunity.

The tax bill. The bankrupt law. The tariff bill.

The Pacific railroad bill. been persistently neglected.

That is what is to show that our Constitution is A cotemporary attempts a denial of our statecompetent to the trial, and nothing short of that. | ment that a disunion party has existed at the If, when this occasion arises, we are compelled to North, equally anxious with the Southern disresort to means which, in effect, are the means unionists to effect the same object. The denial used by stronger Governments, our experiment is is not in words. That of course would not do. a failure. If we are constrained to call up, in- We challenge a deatal of our statement in words. voke and put in exercise in any one depart- But it is said "It is singular that when the disment of the Government-it is immaterial in unionists of the South proceeded to carry out

or are constrained from our supposed tion, which every child knows to be-what shall necessities to do it, we acknowledge before the we call it? We will say a misapprehension world that our institutions are insufficiently The writer goes on to illustrate by the case of founded, and that we are after all compelled, in the period of trial, to resort to the force which, as if Governor Andrew's letter was not an open they say, is necessary to the existence of a na- confession that the Northern disunionists of whom tion, and our experiment is a failure. We should, we spoke had not yet volunteered and would not therefore, particularly in a period like this, care- volunteer unless the President should make the fully study and sacredly regard all the limitations | war a negro crusade. We need no other proof and provisions of the Constitution. It is vain of the truth of our assertion. The fact is notoand idle in us to war against a part of our people rious from the sea to the prairies that the soldiers because they have made war upon this Govern | who have gone to this war are not the Northern ment, if we at the same time have to sap the anti-slavery men, certainly not the men who three foundations of the Government by stabbing weeks ago held a convention in Boston, denounrough the vitals of the Constitution." ced the Union, expressed a willingness to fight.

These are words of wise and solemn counsel. for Jeff Davis if he would free the slaves, and

belong to the fundamental conceptions of repub- It illustrates, sorrowfully, the character of lican government, and to confound what Mr. radicalism when a New York paper of that per-Jeffers in was accustomed to call "the sacro- suasion, denies that there was a Northern Aboli sanct observance of the Constitution" with tion disunion party before the war! Day after "sympathy for rebels," is to indulge in mere day we have printed extracts from their proceed passionate invective, and to evince a per- ings, we have quoted their resolutions, we have version of ideas only less deplorable than the shown their boasts that they did not love the absence of logic confessed by such an accusation; Union well enough to pay for it, and their vows for, if rebels in disguise are seeking to defend the to seek its destruction even by correspondence insurgents behind the ramparts of the Constitu- and action with Southern disunionists. And a tion, let it be shown that there are no such de- cotemporary doubts the fact, because the Massafences in the Constitution as they allege. If the chusetts boys, who were the true lovers of the "ramparts" really exist, let there be no attempt | Union, went to fight for it. Why, we know New to scale them in order to inflict a "wild justice" England regiments where the indignation of on the enemy behind them. Our safety, equally every man is as fierce and furious against certain with our honor, binds us to the rigid and faithful | notorious leaders of the Northern disunion party

tion of veracity? We will, if it is necessary prove, that for years past there have been held in The Emancipation of Slaves-Pas- New York city Abolition disunion meetings. sage of a Bill for that Purpose by That these meetings have never been rebuked, but on the contrary have been encouraged by the In the House of Representatives on Wednes. New York Ecening Post, the Tribune, the Indeday last, the bill emancipating the slaves of reb- pendent, the Liberator, the Anti-Slavery Stand els passed by the vote of yeas 82, nays 54, as ard, and by certain other newspapers. That when any manifestations of public indignation Year-Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ash. by the audiences at such meetings, on account of the papers we have named defended the disunionists and ridiculed and abused the lovalists. The history is as black as midnight. If our cotemporary persists in doubting that there was a North ern Abolition disunion party, we shall have to open the volume, and perhaps the record may

If there is anything plainly true now, it is that thus far the prosecution of the war for the Union has received no material aid from the radical party, and that the men, the money, the means, are furnished, nearly all, by the conservative nasses. Radicalism opposes the war for the Union, boldly and without shame. Why will respectable New York papers attempt to keep their position with the abolitionists by ignoring this fact? Disunionists will before long find it necessary to work together, and the Emancipa tion League resolution, which proposes to erase from the flag all the stars except those of nonslaveholding States, is ingeniously intended as a latform on which they can unite to accomplish the common object of Northern and Southern disunionists, to wit, the formation of one Government of free States and another of slave

### From the New York Sun.

A New Party. The World yesterday announced no new fact in stating that a new party is in process of organization in this city, with a view to exercise a controlling interest in national affairs. The gentlemen whom it represents as engaged in the movement are Gideon J. Tucker, Fred A. Talmadge, George W. Morton, James Greene, Augustus Schell, James E. Kerrigan, and the brothers Wood. The programme is understood to be: 1. Opposition to the emancipation and anti-

slavery policy of the Administration. 2. Opposition to its financial policy. 3. Opposition to its confiscation policy, its ir-

regular and unconstitutional action, and its alleged corruptions. The new party is said to be essentially and ab solutely devoted to the Union, and to be ready to maintain it at all hazards. It is simply op

posed to the sectional policy of the Government and offers a national platform on which the Union men of every State can stand. We reserve any expression of opinion as to the nerits of the new party until it sets forth its own platform, and simply state facts from which our readers can draw their own conclusions. We would state, however, that a common sentiment seems to pervade the whole country as to the ne-

cessity for a broader political organization than any that at present exists. The extension of our power over the seceded States makes this want more prominent. As an example, we find that Jacob Barker, the great financier, formerly of this city, but lately I'ving in New Orleans, and a consistent Union man, advocates the restoration of the Democratic party in a weekly newspaper just started by him in the Crescent City. We quote from Mr. Barker's salutatory: "It will advocate the political doctrines of Jef-

ferson and Jackson, relying implicitly on the ballot-box to correct all the evils to which we are now and have been subject, terminate the present war, and restore the ascendency of the Democratic party, when there will not be any further interference with the institutions of the South. It should be considered treason to debate in Congress the subject of slavery. The States should be left to regulate that question in their own way. All that the South wishes is to have the terms of the Constitution fairly and promptly carried out. Our motto being, 'Enemies in war, in peace friends,' we shall exert ourselves to the utmost to calm the angry passions of men who have been opposed to each other. Most of those who have erred knew not what they had been doing. Let the past be forgotten, and all go forward with McClellan; but we, about the time we were be-Kindness and forgiveness are the best means of cultivating a Union sentiment, which is now most wanted to promote the prosperity of New Orin a little brief authority, can move his whole leans. This feeling, however, must be mutual force to any one point. If McClellan wishes to or it cannot have any beneficial effect. The procmake a like move, there are a dozen preliminary lamations of Fremont, Phelps and Hunter have things to be gone through with, such as appeal- done much to weaken the cause of the United ing to the Government. In the meanwhile he States. The President's proclamation annulling may suffer defeat. McDowell, Fremont and those of the three Generals are doing much good. Banks will all have their say-so in it; and, to What is most wanted is the exclusion of politics

## The Democracy of Bartholomew Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee,

At about the hour of 10 o'clock the conven-

McClellan. If we suffer ourselves to be out- On motion, Col. Thomas G. Lee was called maneuvered there, the consequences will be dis-astrous. If some of the press, instead of lauding such Generals as Fremont, Banks & Co., would turn their attention to having them removed and felt thanks for the honor conferred in calling the whole army in that State placed under Mo- upon me to preside over your deliberations. At Clellan, they would deserve better of their coun- any time it was an honor to preside over Demotry, and for once be in the right direction .- | crats in council, and especially is it the case at this day, when our National sky is dark and troublous. For forty years he had acted with the The Pacific railroad bill is dying in the Democratic party, and during most of that period House of its friends. Like "free men, free it had been his pleasure and delight to rejoice in speech, and free homes," it constituted a plank | the triumph of the party, but when defeat and in the Republican platform, and like them it has disaster came upon us none wept with more anguish than he. Under the policy of that old Congress have now been nearly seven months party, which had always stood as a mighty army in session, yet the following measures are un- in defense of the Constitution and the Union, our country had become great and powerful, peace and quietade reigned supreme throughout our borders, and the people generally were content and happy. But how different to-day. Our pres ent troubles had been brought upon us by a de-These comprise, aside from the appropriations, parture from the time-honored principles of the the only great, necessary measures for the country, and these are the only measures which have never enjoy permanent peace and prosperity until een persistently neglected. the principles of the party were again triumph. Nor is the neglect all. The waste of time is ant. For one he had voted for Democratic nomi ecompanied by the enormous expense of main- nees so long that he had come to the conclusion it would be contrary to the "very principles of It is a fine thing to strut as "Hon. M. C." at Christianity" for him not to do so in all cases, Washington, while the people are drudging and but in this be had to confess that he had commit sweating to pay for it at home.—Det. Free Press. tel at least one grave error. He mentioned Jim

Haghes as an exception, and said that if his God would pardon him for voting for that dirty scoun- Financial and Commercial Summary drel, that damnably corrupt and contemptuously ensistent turn coat, (Jim Hughes,) he would promise before all men never to commit another crime so great! Democrats had not forgotten the speeches of Jim Hughes four years although not with that energy which we noticed ago. It was his opinion the poor renegade in our last, there being some backsets, gold hav-had done the party a favor, and hoped that he ing declined, in the early part of the week, very (Jim Hughes) might only prove to be as great considerably; but this decline was fully recovered a curse to the Black Republicans as he had been toward the close. Soon after the issue of the letto us. Hughes had now sold himself to those ter of the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for whom he used to call "abolition disunionists" for the power to issue one hundred and fifty millions \$4,000 a year, and this was indeed a big price, for he was not worth the tourth part of it. Be-Congress, seemed to be greatly divided regarding cause of such desertions from our ranks, Demo- the expediency of allowing the new issue, but crats ought not to be discouraged. Let them within the past week a marked change has taken rally under their old banner, which had always place in favor of the measure; also in favor of been the banner of the Constitution and taxing the issue of bank paper, so as to stop it the symbol of perpetual union, and the Democ- altogether, in order to make a clear field for the

Messrs. H. Barnhill and A. Thompson were se- of a National currency to the exclusion of that lected to act as Vice Presidents.

where chosen Secretaries. On motion the Chair appointed a committee of | ion on the part of those who have been in a posithree, consisting of A. E. S. Long, E. S. Gal- tion to ascertain what is the sentiment of the braith, sr., and R. W. Prather, to determine the masses. ratio of representation from the various townships in this Convention. Lists of the delegates, a demand for loans, continues remarkably easy, by the request of the President, were sent to the and there is no trouble in placing good paper at Secretary's desk.

On motion, it was agreed that the delegates is taken at 10 per cent. vote on nominations by townships, but on all other questions we vote as a mass Convention. vention. The following were appointed as the

B. F. Jones, Dr. S. J. Barritt, Israel Miller, B. F. Price, Lewis Essex, J. Marsh and Daniel Mc-kinney. placed at a discount of 34 of 1 per cent. The quotations for all at the close were as follows: The President here announced that H. W. Har-

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet | Silver...... AFTERNOON. (At near half-past 12, the Court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity with people to hear the speech of Mr. Harrington, who occupied

over an hour in his remarks. He was able and eloquent, and spoke with fearlessness of the corruption, incompetency and hypocrisy of the party | the President to become a law. The tax on President at the proper hour.

was concurred in by the Convention. following resolutions: Resolved, That the Democracy of Bartholomew county, in this hour of our country's peril. are ready to exert all their power and energy for

the preservation of the Union. most surely accomplish that object by casting our lon in this market yesterday. Distillers had

tion to constitutional liberty. is and the Union as it was, and the enforcement ket, but they can successfully in a foreign marabolitionism or the emancipation of the negroes | the alcohol shipped after the 1st of August to any other power except the Governments of the equal to the tax; but the shipper must prove that States wherein the institution of slavery exists. it has paid this tax, which he can not do if it has engaged in putting down rebellion at the South now or distilled before August can be shipped

watchword the "Union must and shall be pre- at this rate the foreign demand will be very large. prosecution of the present war under the Consti- after the tax law goes into operation, but specutution for the suppression of the rebellion in the lation between this and that time will probably United States, and this accomplished the war force the price up to 30c, and this will induce a

Resolved. That we are ready to pay all taxes a consequent reaction. aiding the escape of slaves from their masters.

the report of the committee was concurred in and temperature been high, but this was not the case. the resolutions as a whole were unanimously Corn is doing well, the plants being very healthy dorsed the 8th of January platform and pledged suitable for corn; still there is ample time, and

their support to the State ticket. The Convention then made the following nom- crop may be looked for. For State Senator, Francis T. Hord.

For Treasurer, Samuel Stuckey. For Sheriff, Mahlon Hayes. For Commissioner, First District, Jas. Harker,

For Coroner, Dr. A. H. Bryan. All the amendments made, were by motion and fancy brands are taken to a limited extent by unanimously ratified. Mr. Jones presented the the city trade at \$4 25@4 75.

following which was adopted: county at large.

The following delegates were selected from the vesterday and closed buoyant. different townships to attend the Congressional Lee; Gorman; W. B. Ord-William Eley light. Cheese declined 1/6c. contingent; Nineveh, J. Cannady-and J. Marsh

F. T. Hord, Thomas Bunnell, B. McClellan over \$2 75 per cental gross. Sneep in better supcreek, John J. Phillips; Sand creek, Samuel are the quotations. Taylor; Wayne, Smith Jones; Ohio, J. C. Lovd; In the provision market there has been a con-Jackson I. Watkins; and for the county at large, | tinuation of the depression, with the exception of Joseph H. Galbraith and R. M. Prather.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Mc-Clellan were adopted: this district.

and the Indiana State Sentinel.

ing was also adopted: are hereby tendered to the officers, thereof, for hams in the winter, but a moderate amount were the able and impartial manner in which they have | cured; the demand, however, was much larger discharged their duties. On motion, the Convention, which was large-

THOMAS G. LEE. Pres't. Z. H. HAUSER, JOHN D. MATTHES.

More Thieving. Dispatches from Washington contain the following additional evidence of thieving in BLEX-

ations have been going on for some time. Most of the articles were marked for the 8th crowds gathered to witness.

under pretense of negro teaching, is even worse than his former one. He is a fine individual to teach the black ideas how to shoot.—Boston Post.

It is clear now that the renewal of trade with the South will be a slow process, partly owing to a want of will, but chiefly a want of means.

They are destitute of the common necessaries of Perhaps he is preparing to exhibit ebony stat- life, but lack the means with which to purchase

The speculative demand for gold and stocks racy of Indiana would achieve a glorious victory Government currency; and that this will be the final result, we have no doubt, because it is both At the conclusion of Col. Lee's remarks, desirable and necessary. The people are in favor of bank paper altogether. It is only bankers, By motion, Z. H. Hauser and John D. Matthes | money dealers and capitalists who are opposed to it, with regard to this there can be but one opin-

> The money market, as regards discounting, or 6 to 8 per cent., and paper not strictly first class

The demand for exchange has been quite light and the market dull, with a slight decline in On motion, the Chair was authorized to ap- rates. Quite a speculative demand has prevailed point a committee of seven, to draft a series of for gold, and the 7 3-10th and old demand Treasresolutions expressive of the sense of the Con-vention. The following were appointed as the essentially changed. Gold closes decidedly higher. In consequence of the low rates for exchange, the notes of Eastern banks have been

Buying. rington would address the citizens of the county in the Court house at half-past 12 o'clock.

New York...... 1/8@1/4 dis. par. Gold.......... 63/4@7 prem. 73/4@8 prem. 316 prem. Demand notes.... 234 prem. 7 3 10th do .... 5@514 prem.

The market closed very much unsettled for gold and demand notes, and our quotations are to some extent nominal. The tax bill has at length passed both Houses

of Congress, and now needs but the signature of whisky has been fixed as we have long supposed The Convention was called to order by the it would be, namely: on that distilled after the time when the act goes into operation, which is The Committee to determine the ratio of rep- the 1st of August, and the rate is 20c per gallon. resentation from the townships, through their | The clause taxing rectified and manufactured Chairman, Mr. Long, made their report, which liquors has been stricken out. It is though that the committee made a mis-

B. F. Jones, from Committee, reported the take in deferring its operations till the first of August, but it will probably take all the intervening time to appoint officers and put the machinery into operation. The passage of the bill produced great excite

ment in the whisky market, and prices advanced Resolved, That we believe that we can best and 115c per gallon in New York and 216c per galvotes in the county election for men whose polit- given out the general understanding that as soon ical record gives evidence of their love and devo- as the tax bill went into operation they would, as a-matter of necessity, have to ston; but this we Resolved, That we invite all to act and vote regarded doubtful. It is true they could not with us who are in favor of the Constitution as it | compete with the stock on hand in a home marof the laws and who are opposed to secessionism, ket, in the shape of alcohol, in this way. On all of the South by Congress or the President or by foreign countries, the bill allows a draw back Resolved, That we send greeting to our brave been made from whisky distilled before that date; volunteers and assure them that while they are therefore no alcohol made from whisky on hand we pledge ourselves to put down by every hon abroad, thus opening the foreign market to disorable effort at the ballot box, abolitionism at the tillers, and this foreign demand will be good, as, owing to the low price of grain, spirits can be Resolved, That we adopt as our motto and made at 14c per gallon and pay a fair profit, and It is quite likely that the consumptive demand Resolved. That we are in favor of a vigorous for whisky for home use will be extremely light desire to realize, as the profits will be large, and

that may be imposed on us that are necessary for The weather has been unusually cool, and on the ample pay and supply of our brave army, last Wednesday night there was a light frost, but but are opposed to all taxation for feeding or | not enough to do any injury. Rains have fallen at intervals, keeping the earth moist, which The reading of the resolutions being finished, would have produced rapid vegetation had the and vigorous, though rather backward; the fact By motion the Convention unanimously in- is, the temperature has not been up to the point with average July and August weather a large

The complaints respecting spring wheat continue to reach us through our exchanges, and it For State Representative, Oliver H. P. Abbett. may result seriously to the crop of that variety in some districts of the Northwest. We intend to have definite advices on this point in due time. Flour has ruled very dull and the demand For Commissioner, Third District, William light. Superfine has been offered at \$3 80a3 90, and extra at \$4a4 10, inspectors' standards without meeting with much demand. Family and

Wheat closes dull at 80a85c for red and 90a Resolved, That the nominations of each town- 95c for white. The advance in whisky induced ship select one delegate each to represent this an advance of 1c on corn and rye, the former county in the Congressional convention and that | closing at 32c and the latter at 46c. Both bad Columbus township-be entitled to three, leaving been ruling a cent a bushel below these quotatwo to be appointed by the Chair to represent the tions during the greater portion of the week. Oats advanced to 32c. Whisky advanced to 24c

Butter declined 1c per lb and is in large supply Linseed oil advanced to 89a90c, but the de-Haw creek, Lewis Essex; Flat Rock, T. L. | mand is moderate; the stock, however is quite Beef cattle have been in large supply and de

contingent; Union, J. R. Bevis; Clifty, Daniel clined 50c per cental gross. Hogs are 25a30c McClintic; Clay, John H. Adams; Columbus, per cental lower and dull; good slop fatted sold A. E. S. Long, B. F. Jones, G. W. Oimstead—and at \$2 25, and the best corn fatted would not bring contingents; Harrison, James B. Campbell; Rock ply and prices easier; \$2a2 50 per cental gross

lard and sugar-cured hams. Mess pork has not been inquired for, and city brands have been offered at \$10 to \$10 50, and Resolved, That the delegates from this county | country at \$9 50 to \$10. Bulk pork neglected, to the Congressional convention, be instructed to and no demand. A party who needed some to cast their vote for Marion Mooney, for Prosecu- fill his smoke house, paid 51/2c yesterday, for

ting Attorney for the Common Pleas Court in about 75,000 lbs. rib and clear sides, about an equal portion of each; and this was the only Resolved, That the delegates to the Congres- sale we heard of during the week. Bacon has ional convention also select a candidate for Dis- also been neglected, and prices are merely nominal. Shoulders can be bought at 316a35ge, and Resolved. That the proceedings of this conven- sides at 6a61/4c, the latter for clear. Common tion be published in the Columbus Weekly News hams, canvased, sold to a moderate extent at 534 a61/4c, according to quality, and there has been The President having left the chair the follow- quite an active demand for sugar cured at 8c, and at the close the best brands were held at 816c. Resolved. That the thanks of this convention A very light demand being anticipated for these than had been expected, owing to the low price, and hence the stock on hand now is unusually ly attended from all parts of the county, then ad-journed sine die. light, and the impression prevails that prices will be considerably higher.

There has been quite a pressing demand for lard, and about 1,200 tierces were procured at 71/2473/4c, closing at the latter rate for prime, holders asking Sc, and not much offering even at this rate.

In the grocery market, if we except the receipt of some sugar and molasses from Memphis, noth-The military authorities to-day secured several thousand dollars worth of Government arms and goods, secreted in buildings in the city, and addressed to a Quartermaster in Blenker's division.

There were immense quantities of clothing. to their current wants, so that large sales of eiboxes of Springfield muskets of pattern hard to ther, sugar or molasses are out of the obtain, of officers' swords, shoes, &c., showing question except at prices below those that very extensive swindling and thieving oper who bought at Memphis can afford to accept. Quite a large number of our enterprising citizens visited that city to look into mat-New York German regiment, and, when the auters there with a speculative eye, and many of thorities removed the freight in wagons, large them have returned and report rather unfavorable. The citizens of that place have not had The discovery has created quite a sensation, and adds another to the long list of charges against Blenker's division. has been burnt, pretty generally by their defenders, and their sugar and molasses shipped up the Yazoo river to be destroyed in case there is dan-

the police in almost every city in the Union years ago. His present vocation of mischief-making It is clear now that the renewal of trade with They are destitute of the common necessar them, so far as the country has been opened up

## WHOLE NO. 1,199.

to trade; and should the destruction of cotton continue as our troops advance, the same will be About 3,000 bags Turk's Island salt sold at 41c per bushel, and 2,000 do. coarse Liverpool at

#### \$1 75 per bag-all to arrive. The Passage of the Tax Bill. The tax bill, which has been under consideration for so long a time, passed both houses of

Congress, by a decisive vote, Monday afternoon The taxes imposed are of the following differ ent classes, viz:

First-A tax on persons and corporations engaged in certain pursuits, for licenses. Second-A tax on manufactured articles, products, &c., to be paid by the manufacturer or producer when he sells such articles or products.

road and steamboat companies, public officers Fourth-Duties to be paid for stamps, which the bill requires to be affixed to certain papers, medicines, documents, &c.

Third-A duty on incomes of individuals, rail-

Notwithstanding the publicity which has been given to the provisions of the tax bill since it was first introduced in the House of Representatives, there still seems to be some misunder standing in the minds of many concerned relative to their duties and obligations. For instance, we have heard it stated that a large proportion of the manufacturers are under the impression that the tax of three per cent. on the value of their fabrics is to be levied only on the amount of profit arising from the sale thereof. Such, however, is not the fact. The duties are to be levied on the entire value of the manufactured articles. The manufacturers, in addition to this duty, are required to pay, in common with all other persons who receive over six hundred dollars per annum, a tax on the amount of income in excess of that sum, the rate of taxation increasing as the amount of income increases. The former duty will not, in reality, be paid entirely by the manufacturer, but will be derived mostly from the consumer, who will pay it in the enhanced price of the article consumed. The manufacturer will scarcely be able to receive back, under the present rules of trade, all of the taxes he pays on the products of his mills, and will thus

be required to contribute largely towards the support of the Government. It is the custom for manufacturers to dispose of their goods to customers who agree to make payment therefor at the expiration of three, six or nine months. But the taxes are to be paid to the Government at the time the goods are sold or delivered for consumption or sale, and hence the manufacturer will be deprived of the use of the money expended for material and of that paid for taxes. In this view of the subject it would ap pear that the burden of taxation will bear heavily on the class of which we have spoken. The effect of the provision requiring payment of the taxes on goods at the time of delivery will be either to increase to the consumer the price to be paid by an amount considerable in excess of that which has been paid for taxes, or to work a revolution in trade by inducing manufacturers to sell

only to cash customers. The tax bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August. A large portion of the people of the Northern States will be called on for the income tax, concerning the payment of which an erroneous impression is prevalent. It is not to be paid immediately, on the income and profits of the year already passed, but will become due on the 1st of May, 1863, and is to be levied on the income for the year preceeding. A limit is placed to the time in which the tax shall be in operation, the date fixed for it to cease being 1866.

In the passage of the bill through the Senate a change was made, important both to the tax paying community and to those seeking offices. The amount of compensation fixed for assessors (one of the principal classes of officers) by the House was three dollars per day, and one dollar for each hundred names on the tax lists furnished by them to the collectors. This sum was increased to five dollars per day, the commission on the names remaining the same. The compensation allowed these officers will amount to a large item in the national expenditures; for if there should be but 50,000 taxable persons in each assessment district it would reach, for each one, the sum of \$2,000

The tax-gatherer, from whose presence we have heretofore been free, will soon be in our midst. Were the object for which the taxes are levied less patriotic, the people might feel oppressed by the burden. As it is, but few will be found mean enough to grudge furnishing their mite towards the support of the Government and the punishment of traitors.-N. Y. Herald.

#### From the Cincinnati Gazette. Outrages in Fremont's Army.

It will be recollected that Gen. Fremont, in an order issued to his army after the battle of Cross Keys, commented very severely on the conduct of some of the soldiers during their march, and issued stringent orders for the punishment of all such offenders in future. Blenker's Division, which was sent to him as an army of soldiers, has caused a great deal of trouble in this and other respects. With reference to the outrages committed, the correspondent of the New York

Tribune writes from Winchester as follows: Gen. Blenker with his staff arrived here to-day, en route for Washington, the General, I am informed, having been relieved of his command, which is completely demoralized. Under the able management and controlling influence of Gen. Carl Schurz, the men may be brought back to a sense of propriety and decency. Blenker is a medium sized, restless, overbearing sort of man, extremely rade and boisterous. Himself and staff stopped here a night, and every time they moved about the hotel, the clank, clank, clank of their swords on the floor or over the stairways

disturbed the rest of the guests. The brief space allotted me would not allow anything like a recital of the barbarities and butcheries of Blenker's men, and even should i recount a half dozen or so they would scarcely be credited. While on marches everybody and everything suffered; tongues were cut out of cattle and the poor animals left to suffer and perhaps die; as many as fifteen sheep or lambs were sometimes stolen in a day and slaughtered, articles of no value whatever to the soldiers were carried off and destroyed, &c. From the highest efficer in the command to the lowest the demoralization was complete. Matters finally arrived at such a pass that officers in the division tendered their resignation in order to escape the odium which the conduct of Blenker's men threw upon them. Gen. Fremont eventually ordered an investigation, and it is said, but with what truth I do not know, that during the examination of some mer Blenker became very insolent, upon which Fremont took off his (Blender's) shoulder straps and broke in two his sword. After his arduous whisky campaign, Gen. Blenker will probably be allowed a long rest.

#### More Republican Speculations. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati papers

states that Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, a very violent Republican patriot, has been making the snug sum of fifty thousand dollars for obtaining contracts for his friends from the War Department. He seems to think it all right thus to use his official position and take advantage of the difficulties of the country. When the time arrives to investigate the conduct of the officials connected with the war there will be discovered thousands of just such patriots as Senator Sim-Mons. Read and remember:

The Commission on Contracts, composed of ex-Secretary Holt and Robert Dale Owen, have submitted to Congress their report, showing that two citizens of Rhode Island obtained contracts with the War Department for a certain number of small arms, through the influence of Senator Simmons, of that State, for which that Senator was to receive fifty thousand dollars. The evidence to be submitted with this statement shows that ten thousand dollars have been received. Senator Simmons was called on and gave his evidence, and the whole transaction did not appear to be concealed, but was open. So far as it regards the Senator and his clients, the Commismission comment with great severity on this special case, and dwell at length on the evil practice of Senators and Representatives obtain contracts for their constituents, and especially fo

The Commission thought however deplorable, such acts must be treated as legal until Congress should, by law, make them otherwise.

A bill has already been introduced making it a

misdemeanor, and rendering the contract vold and disqualifying from holding office any member of Congress who obtains them.